

## by John O'Leary

The absence of positive direction was seen by Professor Dahrendorf as the greatest danger to British universities. In a lecture at University College London, he said two other potential dangers—ideological or political bias and government interference—were less serious in Britain than elsewhere despite the strictures of economic retrenchment.

The latter accuses Mr Oakes, Minister of State for Education and Science, of the Government's "cluck-handed handling of the recent special scholarship scheme for engineers. The latter accuses Mr Oakes of reneging on a Parliamentary pledge that the new scheme would not be restricted to the elite four-year engineering courses on offer at selected universities.

"In my view, we do not need a long discussion of an intellectually not very impressive paper on education into the 1990s, which starts today", said Professor Bahmendorf.

One major change Professor Dahrendorf favoured was the separation of research from universities. Teaching requirements were always of paramount importance in British universities and research was not fully at home there. A chain of research institutes, or an academy, was necessary.

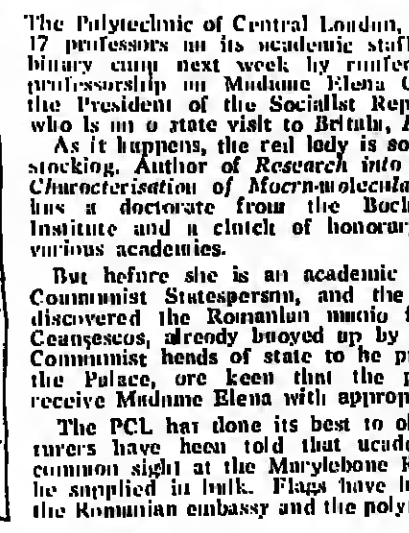
Leader, page 12

A delegation from Southampton will visit Winchester next month before the staff there decide the attitude to the proposals.

London New York  
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## June 9, 1978 No 347

Price 20p



The PCL has done its best to oblige. Starved learners have been told that academic robes—not a common sight at the Marylebone Road precinct—will be supplied in bulk. Flags have been shipped in by the Romanian embassy and the polytechnic's consultants

...them, this scheme is volu

41- Curtail "cowboy" researchers from serious offence

1. **Conduct a literature review** to identify the most relevant research on the topic. This will help you to understand the current state of the field and to identify gaps in the literature.

North American news	5
Overseas news	6
Noticeboard	10
Books	13-19
Classified index	20
Don's diary	30
Letters	31

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Overseas news	6
Noticeboard	10
Books	13-19
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Letters	31







## BBC concern over OU's future needs

The Open University and the BBC are to begin talks on broadcasting arrangements for the OU's fast-expanding continuing education service.

A note in the university, the BBC has expressed concern about the amount of television time that is likely to be needed in the future, and the need for coordination with the BBC's own further education department on programming.

The OU's contract with the BBC specifies the number of hours of television broadcasting the university is permitted for its academic year—from February to October.

Time allocated to OU programmes in the intervening period is discretionary, and the OU is compelled to put in a bid for the hours it requires. A spokesman for the OU said the continued use of television for post-experience courses was not in doubt.

Understandably the BBC is concerned about the development of the university's continuing education programme, and we must liaise with them for more closely about what is being done," he explained.

The BBC is worried that discretionary time is becoming far more competitive, and that its own further education programme is expanding. It is a matter of getting together to look more closely at the whole area."

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## Robbins-style inquiry given SRHE support

by Maggie Richards

Proposals to set up a commission of inquiry into long-term prospects for higher education have been backed by the Society for Research into Higher Education.

At a one-day conference last week, held to determine the society's response to the Department of Education and Science's consultative document, *Higher Education into the 1990s*, Professor Gareth Williams, the society's chairman, said the issues were too wide-ranging to be tackled without detailed study, similar to that which had accompanied the preparation of the Robbins report in the 1960s.

Professor Williams, director of Lancaster University's Institute for Research and Development in Post-compulsory Education, said the aim of the Robbins principle was over, and the new direction for higher education had to be plotted with care.

His message found support among society members at the final session of the conference, with general agreement that the society should recommend this approach in its reply to the DES document.

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Summing up views expressed in the session, Mr Michael Shattock, academic registrar at Warwick University, said: "It is very clear that higher education is experiencing some kind of renaissance. The document has started discussions—but it is only the start."

"During our discussions I have been impressed by the desire for further data, and I would be concerned if the document were to be considered as the end of the road."

"If you believe the projections in this document, there is no way that the two sides of the binary line and institutions in each sector are not going to be set at one another's throats in the competition to attract students."

There was sufficient justification for a group independent of both government and higher education to study the issues involved, Mr Shattock said.

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## NUS call for inquiry into pre-med year

by Robin McKie  
Science Correspondent

A report calling for a national inquiry into conditions for medical students taking their compulsory pre-registration year at hospitals has been prepared by the National Union of Students.

The students believe that house officers are being used to carry out services with little educational value and they urge the General Medical Council to sponsor a survey of these posts.

The report examines a variety of studies into pre-registration years since they were introduced in 1953 to give students "time for thought and further study". It concludes that frequently house officers work such long hours that they are left with little or no free time and insufficient sleep.

The work itself is frequently repetitive and boring and much time is taken up with trivial, but many doctors become disillusioned with medicine as a result of the pre-registration year.

"We feel that one of the major problems which has vitiated any attempt to improve the conditions and educational value of the job is the argument of the five criteria for the approval of pre-registration house posts laid down by the GMC," says the NUS report.

It is also clear that the number of studies on the subject is remarkably small and that in the past 25 years not one reliable national survey has been performed. The evidence that we have collected points towards the need for a comprehensive national survey which will, hopefully, delineate fully the sources of the present problems and suggest appropriate solutions.

The report says very few of the GMC's engineers and applied scientists have been employed in the past 25 years, and the number of studies on the subject is remarkably small and that in the past 25 years not one reliable national survey has been performed.

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## Sharp rise in Salford job problems

by Ngalo Crequer

Nearly 70 Salford graduates failed to find jobs by the end of last year, a rise of just under half on the previous year.

In biology, sociology and geography and the joint biology/science courses, the proportion employed were between 65 per cent, an improvement on the 50 per cent of the previous year.

The report examines a variety of studies into pre-registration years since they were introduced in 1953 to give students "time for thought and further study". It concludes that frequently house officers work such long hours that they are left with little or no free time and insufficient sleep.

The work itself is frequently repetitive and boring and much time is taken up with trivial, but many doctors become disillusioned with medicine as a result of the pre-registration year.

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## North American News

### South Africa target for wave of student protests

Universities are under pressure to sell their stock in South Africa. Clive Cookson reports from Washington

It is only a plastic imitation of the Vietnam debate, but the current controversy over university shareholdings in South Africa has become a focus for the policy issue most likely to raise American students in protest.

At hundreds of universities, students have been demonstrating, marching and circulating petitions with one common aim—to force the institutions' governing bodies to sell their stock in American corporations active in South Africa.

Although there have been arrests, particularly on West Coast campuses, most of this student activity has been peaceful. The American media have been comprising South Africa protests to denigrate the country as "it is all eerily reminiscent," wrote *Time* magazine.

But some campus observers feel that if a comparison with the past can be made, the early days of the Civil Rights campaign is more appropriate. Today's protesters, who include younger faculty members as well as students, have revived the songs of the Civil Rights movement, often with updated wording.

Few universities have acceded to the more radical demands for "complete divestiture" of stock in all of the 350 or so American companies that have significant dealings with South Africa.

The University of Wisconsin has made the boldest move so far, in February the regents voted to sell all shares in companies with South African connections "in a prudent but as rapid manner as possible".

This week a university spokesman said about \$8m of the \$10m worth of stock involved had already been sold.

The student protests have persuaded many institutions to set up an advisory body, often called a Commission on Investment Responsibility, or something similar, which assesses each company's reputation as a South African employer.

In cases where the firm is judged to be performing inadequately, the university regents or trustees are advised either to sell the stock, or to support shareholder resolutions calling on the company to pull out of South Africa or reform its operations.

Most governing boards seem to be taking their investment committees' advice.

"During the current session of shareholders' meetings, big universities have, for the first time, actually been initiating anti-South Africa resolutions. In the past these have been the virtual monopoly of religious groups."

The University of Minnesota led the way in direct initiation of shareholder resolutions. Last November, only six months after radical student first brought the issue to the attention of the university

regents, they voted to table resolutions to force American companies operating in South Africa to uphold the so-called Sullivan principles.

These, which have been adopted as a part of many university committees on investment responsibility, were formulated by the Reverend Leon Sullivan, a black minister and Congress member in Pennsylvania.

They require: ● Non-segregation of the races in all eating, comfort and work facilities ● Equal and fair employment practices for all employees ● Equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time ● Initiation and development of training programmes that will prepare non-whites in substantial numbers for supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs ● An increase in the number of non-whites in management and supervisory positions.

Improvement in the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.

An example of the sort of resolution that is being supported by some universities is shareholder meetings this year is one calling on Esso/Kodak to stop selling photographic materials to the South African government (in the grounds that they are used for making identity cards). Brown University and the University of Minnesota were amongst the institutions voting in favour.

On the other hand, the trustees of Stanford University (a centre of anti-South Africa student activity) voted against the resolution, though they will write to the Kodak management "expressing opposition to the South African government when used for repressive purposes."

The board of trustees had been advised by the university's new Stanford Commission on Investment Responsibility, a body set up in 1976 to advise the trustees on the ethical implications of the university's investments. The commission's report, which was published in January, recommended that the university should divest itself of all South African stocks and bonds.



Anti-Vietnam demonstrations at Columbia. Could this type of thing happen again?

several hundred student demonstrators marched, chanted and kept a round-the-clock vigil in Harvard Square.

The corporation called divestiture a "relatively ineffective means of pursuing ethical ends" and said it will consider selling Harvard's stock only when: "a company in the corporation's judgement fails to use reasonable ethical standards."

But Harvard will support shareholder resolutions calling for an end to bank loans to the South African government and its corporations.

For information on the performance of American companies in South Africa, Harvard and other universities will rely quite heavily on the Investor Responsibility Research Centre, a research unit set up in 1972 by a group of institutional shareholders that wanted impartial information on the social and environmental questions raised by shareholders' resolutions.

Princeton denied a special issue of its university bulletin two weeks ago in a lengthy statement of its trustees' investment policies, which are essentially similar to those adopted by Harvard.

The University of Chicago trustees have voted unanimously not to sell any of their \$60m holdings in South Africa, despite strong pressure from a new action committee of student organizations.

"We stand amazed at the university's silence while investing in the systematic subjugation of 20 million people," said Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, a committee spokesman, Seth Rosen, telling a protest rally.

But Chicago will abandon its previous practice of automatically supporting the management line at shareholders' meetings. From now on all resolutions will be examined on their merits.

The House voted today because the courts will invalidate it."

The tuition tax credit movement has been around for several years, but it has only really come to life over the past nine months, as politicians have responded to the cries of "middle American" squeezed between rising costs and increasing taxes.

Representative Lawrence Coughlin caught the mood well when he called the Tax Credit Bill "the most simple, direct and fair form of desperately needed relief for the middle-income families burdened with the problem of soaring educational costs."

If you look at the small size of the credits proposed in the House Bill, the relief seems more psychological than real. Parents would be allowed to deduct 25 per cent of annual tuition bills from their income tax payments, but only up to a maximum of \$50 in 1979 and \$100 in 1980. The ceilings are higher for post-secondary students, rising from \$100 this year to \$250 in 1981.

Under a 1951 law, the Patent and Trademark Office, part of the Department of Commerce, screens all patent applications from any source for information that may affect national security. "If the commissioner (of patents) is of the opinion that the material is detrimental to national security, he makes it available to the appropriate defence agency," said Dan Caswell, head of the patent office's security section.

The order was issued by the US Patent and Trademark Office, apparently on the advice of the NSA, after Dr George David, an associate professor at the university's Milwaukee campus, applied for a patent on a computer security device that he developed in the course of his research.

Outraged by what Milwaukee chancellor Werner Baum calls "an intolerable infringement of academic freedom," the university administration plans to challenge the secrecy order. Dr Baum has written to NSF director Richard Atkinson asking for the foundation's support.

The NSF is sometimes called to react to Dr Baum's letter and will not do so until Dr Atkinson, who is on a visit abroad, returns to Washington, a spokesman said. He said this was the first time a secrecy order had been applied to a NSF grant holder.

## Scientists call halt to Moscow trips

Four disparate groups of American scientists have cancelled visits to the Soviet Union in protest against the seven-year jail term and five years' "internal exile" imposed on dissident physicist Yuri Orlov.

Almost as soon as news of the 51-year-old Mr Orlov reached Washington, the National Academy of Sciences announced that the entire 20-member delegation had pulled out of a joint United States-Soviet symposium on condensed matter physics, which was due to take place in Moscow the following week.

"We have repeatedly informed Soviet authorities that the issue of human rights threatens to erode the willingness of American scientists to cooperate with their Soviet counterparts and now our predictions are being borne out," said Philip Honderer, president of the National Academy.

American scientists did not hold Soviet scientists to account for their government's policy, he said, but they were becoming increasingly reluctant to do anything that might strengthen the scientific capabilities available to the Soviet government.

At the same time, two distinguished American physicists, Nicholas Bloembergen, professor of applied physics at Harvard University, and Robert Marshak, president of City College of New York, cancelled planned visits to the Soviet Union.

Later, six nuclear physicists called off a tour of laboratories in seven Soviet cities, sponsored by the United States Department of Energy.

Then a delegation of eleven humanists "intentionally misquoted" a trip to Russia, which was to coincide with a conference on cancer research. Their visit was part of a regular Soviet-American exchange programme in the cancer research field, started under President Nixon's administration.

The delegation, which included four scientists from the Government's National Cancer Institute, visited the present situation was not conducive to useful scientific exchange, they said.

Yuri Orlov, a high energy physicist, was convicted of standing in the Soviet state and given the maximum sentence. He was a co-founder of the Helsinki group set up to monitor the USSR's compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Agreement on European Security and Co-operation.

The Helsinki group set up to monitor the USSR's compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Agreement on European Security and Co-operation.

The Helsinki group set up to monitor the USSR's compliance with the human rights provisions



# Unease as campuses reopen

from our correspondent

**LAGOS**  
Nigeria's students have triggered a major political crisis in a country which has been considered to be one of the most robust on the African continent. Beneath the disturbances of the past six weeks which left 20 dead and shut down all 13 universities, lie deep tribal differences, rampant inflation that has brought new measures, and a great deal of public unease at whether or not the country will manage the changeover to civilian rule promised next year.

Although Nigeria is thought to be the richest black African country, its economy is in a mess. The oil bonanza is over—because of falling prices—which means that the excess cash that allowed some things to be accomplished in spite of inefficiency and corruption is no longer there. Rising prices have not helped either.

Massive development plans, including universal free primary education and rapid expansion of the universities, have had to be rethought.

A series of decrees has been announced by the military government under Lieutenant-General Oduko Oduko, to "Nigerianize" commerce, which prohibits newly qualified lawyers, accountants, doctors and others from setting up on their own for five years after qualifying. The government has also banned private practice by professionals in public service.

This year's budget raised import duties and handed many "luxury" imports. The government also announced sweeping unionization

of development land. Universal primary education is no longer going to be free and the states will have to foot the bill, with the result that fees are now being introduced. The spark which set the universities alight this term was the announcement of a 200 per cent increase in fees for board and lodging. It came from the National Universities Commission, which had been given government permission to raise the fees from the level at which they were frozen in 1976. The NUC pointed out that tuition was still free, and that students continued to be heavily subsidized.

Most university students are on state scholarships, and the NUC says that the increased fees will probably be matched by scholarship grant increases. For state-subsidized students the increases are to be retroactive to the beginning of the 1977-78 session. Privately financed students are not to pay the new rates until next autumn.

But this could create antagonism on regional and even tribal lines. Most students from the northern states are on scholarships that will probably absorb the increases. In the south, and particularly in the predominantly Yoruba states of Ibadan and Awam, there are more qualified students than there is scholarship money.

They and their parents will probably bear the brunt of the increases next year, and the federal government has promised to which they might have turned has been cancelled.

The Nigerian extended family system multiplies the effects of the various increases. A newly qualified doctor, for example, may be

paying fees for several younger relatives. And the medical field is even more difficult since the has been effectively forced into a public service job and forbidden to earn extra money on the side.

The students began their boycott on April 17, the first week of term, by staying away from classes in Ibadan, Kano and Lagos where violence first erupted in Lagos where students tried to march outside the campus.

They were showered with tear gas and bullets and one student, Akintunde Ojo, died of bullet wounds. He became a hero overnight with his picture displayed on posters at other campuses. More students and bystanders were killed in the north of the country and the universities began to shut down. The National Union of Nigerian Students (NUNS) was blamed for inciting local students, and was banned.

The violence ended in a general riot in Lagos on April 28. Mr. Segun Okeowo, the NUNS' president, was arrested, appeared in court the next day but has not been seen since. His lawyer was also arrested and later released. At about the same time the Government appointed a three-member commission of inquiry into the disturbances.

There have been more student unrest and allegations of corruption. The universities have reopened in empty or half-empty classes and things are still simmering. The Government has conceded that students can pay for their food by the month rather than by annual fee but that has not satisfied them. One thing is clear: the generals are prepared to see the protest as a test of strength.

# Professors protest in support of 'insecure' lecturers

from Uli Schneider

ROME

irate lecturers and assistant professors are on the warpath in yet another attempt to speed up Italy's frequently postponed but never tackled University Reform Bill.

Their battle has been a long one. Ten years after Italy's Christian Democrats agreed to carry out a complete renovation of the antiquated higher education system, there is still no concrete bill before Parliament.

And with only a few months before the 30,000 so-called "unstable" teachers have their annual job appointments reviewed, their outcries have worried the universities which have feared that progress could be paralysed unless progress is made towards the promised legislation.

In a surprise gesture of support, some of the 3,000 "stabilized" professors (those with permanent appointments) staged a token protest by not attending faculty meetings to show solidarity with their less fortunate colleagues.

The gesture was significant since it came from a category of university professors who have been labelled the "harms" of the system and have been frequently accused of nepotism.

The leader of the stabilized professors, Enzo Esposito, said however, "we are not a trade union but a movement which intends to defend the interests of the university which has been passed over."

At the centre of the protest are efforts by lecturers and assistant professors for more job security and a uniform and just system of appointments.

The differences over the method of "permanency" have already weakened their case. While Professor Esposito advocated permanent appointments after three years, the National University Committee in union which claims to incorporate the majority of university teaching staff, preferred a revolving system which would eliminate "automatic appointments" and force teachers to submit to tests.

This will stop some unsuitable

teachers from gaining a status they might not deserve, said a spokesman for the union.

The test system was implemented in 1973 when the government, after a series of protests, passed a temporary university law which opened 7,500 new permanent positions to applicants selected after participation in an examination system.

However, by this month only 2,500 of the new posts had been filled, despite the urgent need for more teachers to cope with a student population that has more than doubled over the past decade.

At the bottom of the teaching problem is an archaic faculty structure. The average professor has passed 40 years ago which creates an academic elite of appointed professors who have the right to choose their "aides" from a mass of a so-called "shield-carriers" in the faculty.

Although the elite law has been somewhat watered down over the past 15 years, the academic pyramid it created still exists.

At the base of the pyramid is the *laureato* (special post-graduate) awarded a one year scholarship and the *conferente* (contracted research) earning between £100 and £150 a month.

The bulk of teaching is done by the *ordinario* (middle-class) assistant professors—fully qualified professors and lecturers—and the *assistente* (university) who are in the lowest category of the hierarchy.

Just below the tip of the pyramid are the assistant professors (assistant professors), still paid only £1,800 a year and in the top are the *professori* (full professors) who earn about £13,000 a year.

Since the jobs of the "unstable" come up for annual review, the lot of these professors is often dealt with the whims of the dean.

Italy's university history is full with cases where perfectly competent professors have been replaced by their term expired to be replaced by a member of the family or a close friend.

## BRIEFING

The Manpower Services Commission, by Patricia Santinelli

# Thrust into limelight because of soaring unemployment

The rising power and influence of the Manpower Services Commission in recent years has made it one of the most criticized government agencies, not least because of its controversial 1980m Youth Opportunities Programme which becomes operational in September. Yet the MSC was never cast for a "star role". It was created in 1974 under the Employment Training Act of 1973 to run the public employment and training services. Since then, it has been thrust into the limelight and a position of greater accountability for which it was unprepared.

The commission was part of a move to decentralize government departments designed to give self-contained and broadly executive in nature. It was thought that their work, under managers, could be more efficiently and effectively done if removed from the intervention of Ministers.

Its governing body was made up of 10 people representative of the major consumers of the services: employers, trade union members, local authorities and the education service.

Its creation coincided with a dangerously rising level of unemployment in 1974 which led the Government to vastly increase the scale and scope of the services it had hived off in its agencies. As a result of being involved with the central political issues of the day, its employees rose from over 5,000 in 1974 to more than 25,000 today and from a budget of £12m a year in 1974 to £65m for 1977-78. This is expected to rise to £70m for 1982-83 with an estimated 29,000 employees.

The budget covers the cost of both the Training Services Agency, now Training Services Division, and the Employment Services Agency, now ES Division, through which the commission fulfils its chief executive function of helping people find jobs and training which satisfy their aspirations and abilities and help employers find suitable workers.

Both agencies have now disappeared in name, although they remain service divisions of the MSC with the same role, as part of a five-year plan which will see the commission with headquarters in Sheffield as opposed to several different locations in London.

It means a decentralization of planning which will give local managers increasing power to respond to local needs and cope with local problems. At regional level the Department of Employment Regional Directors have accordingly become Regional Manpower Service Directors, supported by regional MSC boards. Wales and Scotland have been devolved and now have their own boards.

The commission is also administering the youth employment programme and the job creation programme and may have the added responsibility of the Youth Opportunities Programme. In addition, it advises the Government on manpower policy.

For example, the first five-year plan produced by the TSA in 1974 warned the Government that youth unemployment would soon reach very high levels and that it would be wise to have a contingency plan, none of which had been publicly before.

Similarly, the commission revealed that high unemployment was here to stay—at that time a fact not acknowledged by the Government—and that its yearly cost in terms of lost production was £3,000m. It also concluded that a comprehensive manpower policy should be developed and in this end set itself five main tasks: to contribute towards increasing the number of jobs and reducing unemployment; to assist the development of manpower resources so that they make a full contribution to economic health; to help ensure each worker has the assistance necessary for a satisfactory working life; to improve the quality of decisions affecting manpower; finally, to reorganize the MSC itself.

The commission can achieve these aims through three major blocks of activity which are all inter-related. One operates through the employment service to help job seekers find jobs and training which satisfy their aspirations and abilities and help employers find suitable workers. The second is concerned with improving skills and abilities and the use of manpower in industry through Industrial Training Boards. The third is critically concerned with employability and skills of those without jobs, either at the start of their working life through the YOP, or at a later stage through the Training Opportunities Programme.



At work on a job creation project

## Employment service revamped

The Employment Services Division in the last three years has successfully revamped the public employment service, more called a "public disgrace", by replacing the old employment centres with new job centres strategically placed in high areas of mass unemployment and crime.

Over 360 job centres handle about half the business of the ESD and it is hoped that by 1983 the new network will have extended throughout the country.

The main aim has been to remove the stigma of job seeking and to improve manpower development and to match employees and jobs. Its success in both areas has been noted in a 40 per cent increase in the number of vacancies notified and a reduction in the cost of placing.

This has been partly due to the improved quality of service—better trained and younger staff—to deal with prospective employees' individual needs, and partly due to its separation from the benefits side which has had a major effect in changing the appearance of centres and gaining the confidence of both employers and workers.

A recent survey has shown that 18 per cent of 64 per cent had preferred the ESD to find employment and only 24 per cent chose the careers service.

However its cost effectiveness is being questioned under review and a continuing system is being tested at offices to see if efficiency can be improved through telecommunications.

The ESD also looks after the Special Employment Programme, covering the handicapped and rehabilitation, the new special employment needs scheme, the provision of sheltered employment, occupational guidance and the geographical mobility scheme.

The total cost, including the Professional and Executive Register and the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC) is £64m. COICs are set up to assist in career and occupational choice and preparation for working life by making good the present deficiencies in the provision of information for young people.

## Major drive to improve industrial training

The MSC's second major thrust has been to improve the quality and quantity of training. The division is also helping industries to establish suitable joint bodies where they do not already exist by contributing to the initial operating costs and to key training activities.

Incumbent training grants administered by the TSD were designed to offset the effects of recession by providing for the training of young people by employers and by the ITBS to help meet my future shortfall of trained people at technician and craft level and below.

There are two main kinds: grant-in-aid grants which secure training within employment, and training awards which provide training under the auspices of ITBS. Between 1977-78, 41,500 such opportunities will be provided as part of the YOP in this scheme, which recruits at the higher ability level among 16-year old school leavers.

A feature is the encouragement and help given to employers to plan their training needs ahead and to individual training boards to draw up strategic plans and programmes to meet foreseeable needs. In sectors not covered by the ITBS, the TSD is working with appropriate industry bodies to secure a more active role in better manpower

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Its future is in question, however. An emerging issue is the possibility of an employer's transferring part of the cost of skill training to the employer without necessarily adding to the total number of job opportunities available.

In the past most training has taken place in skill centres but recent figures indicate that 58 per cent is now being done in colleges of further education and 16 per cent on employers' premises.

A recent review has also established main growth occupational areas where persistent skill shortages seem likely. Therefore high priority is now being given to developing technician training, particularly where it is linked with industrial strategy and about 1,400 people completed technician training under TOS in 1976. The commission is at present considering what future direction the programme should take, especially as TOS must contribute effectively to the modernization and restructuring of industry.

One major TSD scheme to help meet adult training needs has been the Training Opportunities Scheme. Introduced in 1972 to give adults a second chance of acquiring, updating or building on a skill, TOS is expected by 1980 to have ex-

ceeded its target of training 180,000 people annually. But a recent survey shows that half the trainees do not use skills they have learnt and a third end up on the dole.

Other schemes which have been operated by the TSD and are to be included in some form in the YOP are vocational selection courses, which offer young people a period of assessment plus training; wider opportunities courses for those needing further help; and short intensive courses designed for unemployed young people wanting to develop skills in one occupational area at about semi-skilled level.

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# Wildcat graduate strikers fined £1.60 an hour



Roskilde: social studies course scrapped.

from Enliit Narbrough

**COPENHAGEN**

A group of 100 teaching and administrative staff at Roskilde University College (RUC), Denmark's experimental Institution of Higher Education, have been ordered to pay fines for breach of their pay contract.

The fine was 17 crowns (£1.60) an hour for the duration of their solid strike in March last year at the height of winter on the campus. Though the fine represented something of a compromise by the Labour Court, the ruling was the first of its kind against graduate staff.

The teaching staff's strike was in protest at the Ministry of Education's decision to scrap RUC's special two-year basic social studies course and the consequences this had on working conditions.

Administrative staff strikers said their action was justified by pressure on them arising from the crisis of external vice-chancellors put in by the government in 1975 to solve the centre's problems.

The fine was the lowest possible and the court said it would not impose the normal 24 crowns (£2.30) an hour fine owing to the unrest regarding administration.

The academics' defence acknowledged that the strike was in breach of existing agreements but argued that the terms of employment for teaching staff at RUC had changed substantially for the worse since the appointment of the strike which subjected staff to summary treatment and bypassed them on key decisions, it was claimed.

The government was almost forced to close RUC in 1976 after constant protests to Denmark's parliament about its radical experiments in education.

The centre had also defied efforts by the government to bring its activities under tighter control and the strike was seen as a means of overcoming the resistance from students and staff to more direct influence and as a way to speed up administrative reorganization of teaching there.

## Rewards of telephone teaching

The leader of Sweden's first combined correspondence and telephone teaching project, Rune Floek of Lund University, has been awarded a doctorate for a thesis on the subject.

His thesis, *Correspondence Teaching in combination with Systematic Telephone Tutoring*, follows up the pioneer course he led in 1973 on educational technology. Students lived distributed across the country, maintaining contact with him by phone.

Currently Lund University is running 10 telephone tuition programmes. Dr Floek's doctorate, financed by the Swedish National Bank, investigates two-way communication in correspondence teaching, with special attention on the suitability of the telephone.

It describes an experiment in which a group of Swedish correspondence students received supplementary teaching by telephone. A control group did the same course simultaneously without phones.

# Opinion poll

Bill 'will ruin research'

from Marili Felustelu

**CAPE TOWN**

Academics have attacked the Bill which will prevent any researcher from publishing on the date an election is imminent. It is expected to stifle universities' political survey research.

The Electoral Law Amendment Bill will prevent any researcher from publishing or publishing on opinion poll connected with parties or candidates, and carries a fine of R1,000 (£700) or 12 months' imprisonment.

Several university politics departments are directly involved in election opinion poll research. The Bill will put an abrupt end to this, as well as any planned research into future elections.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the University of Natal politics department, attacked the bill as "a silly piece of legislation". He said it would hurt several current political studies of South Africa.

"I can understand that politicians find polls uncomfortable but I fail to see why something which provides discomfort should be prohibited," he said.

"Opinion polling creates interest, awareness and is good for our democracy." It allows, a democratic, informed and strategic position. Where are the ill-effects?

The only argument against opinion research is the bandwagon effect, and our research has proved that this does not exist."

The president of the Human Sciences Research Council (which is funding several long-term research projects into South African values), Professor A. Kuzeev, related to comment on the bill.

Professor David Welsh, head of the Centre for Inter-Group Studies at the University of Cape Town, said the new law was unwarranted. It interfered not only with researchers' freedom, but was plainly inexplicable, as there was no evidence in show that pre-election polls had influenced election outcomes.

At least three current PhD Masters theses had planned to use papers which also have to stop hiring academics' political consultants.

The 50-clause Bill was introduced by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

# Circular tightens up conditions for foreign students

from Guy Neave

PARIS

A circular issued by the Minister of the Interior threatens to further limit the number of foreign students in French universities.

The circular, issued in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Higher Education, tightens up the conditions under which foreigners may study in France. In future, only those students whose application form has been processed and accepted by a French university before they left their home country, will be admitted.

According to the defence committee for foreign students at Grenoble University, this step is likely to prove even more effective since measures have already been taken to cut back on the number of application forms available in French embassies abroad.

Under a decree passed in July 1974, all foreigners wishing to study in a French university must satisfy the French authorities on three counts. They must hold the equivalent of the *baccalauréat*, they must be competent in French and they must have the support of the head of the French department of their home university. Closing dates for applications are usually in the May of each year.

The new circular, to take effect from this coming October, tightens up these regulations.

No long-term residence permit will in future be issued to those wishing to study at a French university without a letter of acceptance from that university. Also applicants must show evidence of financial resources at least the equivalent of grants awarded by the French government.

Certain exceptions are to be made in the case of countries such as Morocco, Algeria, French-speaking African states and members of the EC.

The Grenoble students are to launch a campaign to have these "discriminatory measures" removed.

There is some doubt among academics, however, whether the circular tends itself in such a direction. One thing is certain: students from abroad falling in one subject, will no longer be allowed to do so. In future, research permits will be valid only so long as students follow the course they chose at the time of entry.

The problem is an entirely French one. A number of other countries, notably Germany, Italy and Britain have been cutting back on the number of foreign students on the basis of higher education in France as more turn in the country which, previously, restrictions did not apply.

Current estimates place the number of foreign students at around 90,000, roughly 12 per cent of all enrolments in French higher education. Studies undertaken last year reckon that in about three quarters of the time, 20 per cent of the students will come from outside France.

Not only foreigners are tightening the pinch. Selection of students at up even for French students. The University of Paris IV, for example, has been cutting back on the number of students admitted to the school report card but already been introduced. And the top faculty specializing in economics and business administration, Paris 12 Dauphine—proposals for selection students by computerized lists have recently been put forward.







## Are historians really necessary ?

Gowling's lecture. The lecture is to be  
between the 1st and 2nd of the Cambridge Union  
Press in the autumn.

## Are historians really necessary ?

This purpose of secrecy changes over time. Thus when the export of nuclear technology was outlawed in the 1950s, it was to ensure that the United States would retain a monopoly and controls could provide safeguards against proliferation of weapons. Yet if people in the 1950s had foresen the terrorist threat of the 1970s, they would have clung much more tightly to secrecy restrictions in nuclear fuel processing and military applications alike.

The lessons of secrecy in the early atomic energy project are more subtle. Since nuclear can guess about the future but never wholly foresees it, complete rationality in secrecy policy is clearly impossible. Nevertheless, less rational attitudes pay dividends. Thus the postwar Anglo-American declassification efforts weighed the 'advantages' and disadvantages of releasing scientific and technical information.

The system did not try to undermine its Governments by contrast were largely irrational—the Americans in their atomic relations with their closest friends and allies, and the British in their relations with Commonwealth countries. The press and public postponed for many years the integration of atomic energy into the programmes for defence, foreign relations and scientific research and energy.

This early irrationality had enormous results for it led to a sense of 1941, the time between the outbreak of the Second World War and the United States McMahon Act threatened penalties including death and life imprisonment to anyone impairing widely defined restrictions. In 1953 President Eisenhower launched his "atoms for peace" scheme, which went to spread the use of nuclear energy to the backward and under-developed countries, of a kind of momentum for the terrors of atomic weapons. In what has been called one of the "most inexplicable political fantasies in history" the United States has been the only

The reasons for atomic irrationality were not simply fear of the Russians or the Chinese, but a justifiable awe. If the primitive first atom bomb test in 1945 was, in the words of James Chudson, "two bad discoveries"

And our governments felt they must preserve this image as something wholly apart from normal procedures, whether they be denunciations, crucifixions, constitutional, diplomatic, or economic. The transmutation of the image of the good

of war into a god of peace, powerful enough to solve all the future problems of the world. He accentuated the earnestness of the atom. The governments lurched to the other extraneous side and insisted that nuclear power stations were not something unique but simply another way of producing heat to boil water to raise steam to drive ordinary turbo-generators, the same way that was not, not surprisingly, with scepticism.

The public developed its own irrational fears. They refused to believe that atomic energy posed risks or pollution could be compared with those from motor cars, cigarettes, the building industry, chemical factories, mining or burning coal, the hi-jacking of tankers or chlorine, or whatever. Governments and the public alike found great difficulty in defining those problems that are unique to atomic energy.

Such risk evaluations seem reinstate the history. Yet they involve not only complex computations of present and future prospects but also analyses of past evidence of history. What was the subject of medical history of people working years in coalmines, asbestos factories, or shipyards in assembling submarine factories? What was building nuclear submarines? What was history of every milligram of plutonium

every nuclear waste and every product of the nuclear world? Where, when and how were they stored and radioactive wastes stored? These are the questions which require highly specialized knowledge, but very particular answers: answers which cannot be given without records.

Management of records over thousands of years has become crucially important, record-keeping is a Cinderella service, record techniques lag far behind the technology.

The final conclusion I draw is, therefore, more and more secrets are being from nature about the structure of life or the structure of matter, possibly with enormous consequences of both good and evil, man must soon retain his or her unique capacity for rational thought and action. Men will disagree each other in their conclusions but will

I am back where I began: with history. History studies the thoughts and actions of Man. I quote David Ikenkial: "If we are to be destroyed, or if some variation of millennium is to be created, man and nature alone will be the destroyer or creator. It has always been. It is still man that con-

The author, Gowing's lecture. The lecture is to be *hahat in full* by The Cambridge University Press in the autumn.



# Science and government—Rothschild attacked

The relationship between science and government is a subject of massive political and scientific interest. The events following the government's adoption of the proposals of the Rothschild Report, including the use of the metaphor of customer and contractor to describe government sponsor and researcher respectively, are ripe for analysis and critique. Maurice Kogan and Nancy Korman provide them.

Rothschild thought that research councils failed to meet the needs of government departments for applied research. The White Paper based on his report instituted two means by which applied research would be given increased importance. One was the transfer of a percentage of individual research council funds to those government departments most closely associated with their type of research. Another was that each government department should appoint a chief scientist who would assist departmental officials in defining research needs, and a controller of research and development who would have responsibility for commissioning research projects and managing the research programme.

In the fields of health and social services, the complexity of investigating a more far-reaching scientific input into policy making has been made manifest at least as far as many scientists are concerned, by the government's decision in 1973 to create in the DHSS a chief scientist, a chief scientist's research committee, and an elaborate set of mechanisms and procedures to bring policy makers and scientists together.

The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust has produced a report on the Chief Scientist's Organisation (CSO) in the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) (Five Years After: A Review of Health Care Research Management After Rothschild, published for the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust by Oxford University Press, 1978, £2.25). The DHSS itself commissioned an independent study of its CSO from Brunel University's department of government, and it is on the basis of our experience in that department on the Nuffield report. The latter is the work of a group of eminent researchers, mainly from the field of social medicine who, interestingly and relevantly, bring out the difficulties encountered by both sides.

That story is well worth telling as long as it is told accurately and impartially. But many scientists feel threatened by government's influence in their work and want interference and yet to have a major impact on public decision making. These attitudes are not unworthy in themselves but have to be reconciled with the difficulties

of securing good policy making within government and the demands of the political system for action whenever public money is being spent.

The Nuffield Report presents three essays. Gordon McLachlan, one of the most experienced advisers of the health policy field, provides a remarkable judgment on the state of the health research system. The DHSS in its present form is a relic of the alleged inability of the DHSS system in service discipline, monitoring and publication of research.

The DHSS field of health, social services and social security application is not easily subjected to the hard criteria that can be applied to much MRC research, but the 80 or so scientists who advise the DHSS on its research programmes might be able to find their efforts summarised as negligible or futile. And McLachlan does not indicate any evidence for this kind of statement.

Professor Whitehead gives a selective account of the DHSS and MRC research programmes and relationships before and after the White Paper, and the structure of the Chief Scientist's Organisation within the DHSS. He comments, for example, that the organization for the presentation of the customer voice is inadequate: too much is left to administrators who will be aware of short term or immediate policy needs but will lack time and perhaps experience in giving more reflective and strategic guidance to research policy.

In particular, research liaison groups, where policy makers and scientists meet to identify research needs, are singled out as having been "in general" unsuccessful. Inductive and subject to political pressure. Some of the facts in this account are misleading rather than accurate. He criticises discontinuity in the DHSS by saying there were four Under Secretaries in four years to advise the Chief Scientist. But one of them, Bryan Rayner, was there as the key administrator, first as an Assistant Secretary and then as the Under Secretary, throughout the whole of this period. Professor Whitehead thinks it is uncertain who commissioned our research in the DHSS research committee. A telephone call would have informed him that we were commissioned by the DHSS Research Management Division in consultation with the Chief Scientist's Research Committee. Quotations are made from papers submitted by us to the Chief Scientist's Committee with noticeable selectivity.

Professor Whitehead generalises from the experience of one RLG, which did not work and has been abandoned, to the experience of 10 existing RLGs. But he examines the history and performance of the RLGs, as we have done, and as has a working party under the chairmanship of Professor John Wain, he would have found that what administrators value most about these groups is the opportunity of initiating a dialogue with scientists about research needs and



Professor Kogan (top) and Lari Rothschild.

policy implications. Neither scientists nor administrators have found it easy but those who know about RLGs say they are making progress.

A more general critique of research management is offered in the third essay written by the group of six scientists, in which the idea of attempting to implement research more firmly in the work of the DHSS is seen as harmful. An independent Research Council is suggested as more appropriate for health services research because, the authors argue, it would provide continuity of criteria, support and assumptions about quality towards research.

They raise questions about the functioning of the present CSO and suggest functions for which the Chief Scientist should be responsible, specifically calling for a greater degree of openness and accountability about the direction and policy of the research programme.

Two features of this report make it lack realism. First, the authors are not aware of mounting testimony on the need for researchers and administrators to work closely together if research is to have a significant impact on policy making and administration. It is argued that administrators must understand the motivating forces of

researchers, but there is no corresponding awareness of the need for researchers to understand the motivations of administrators.

A third, in the new sections of the report the need for a dialogue between administrators and researchers is recognized, and it is assumed that, if health service research is well done, then it will be able to exert a greater influence on policy. It also entirely ignores the fact that the MRC is still in control of far more money than the DHSS—and that the DHSS, rightly, is concerned with relating policies and research for health in those of social services and social security. Administrators have to order complexity and it is not clear that complexity against the disciplines of deeper scientific inquiry that makes for the difficulties of relating science and government. There are really no simple solutions as the authors suppose.

The report states an uncomplicated view of how policy is made. Both the main essays count it as a hindrance that administrators are under too much daily and political pressure to take a sufficiently consistent and reflective attitude towards research. Yet it is in response to such pressures that most policy is made. In response to pressures from politicians, practitioners, service managers, economic circumstances and public pressure groups. Research may be seen as another type of pressure, and the more the results of research speak to the problems identified by these different pressures the more likely it can exercise influence on decisions.

Not is it made clear that a research council and a government department must identify priorities together. A research council relies on scientific criteria only—the feasibility of a project, the rigour of methodology, the contribution it would make to the development of a scientific field. The DHSS has more complex considerations. In some areas, the DHSS is the customer for research in most of the field authorities. The DHSS and local authority services.

Not only is analysis of issues of a different order, but there are different criteria for selecting priorities within the DHSS, and in single set of criteria, which is all-embracing, so that perceptions of policy needs will necessarily be pluralistic and divergent rather than unitary.

A research council will necessarily involve government health departments much more in its work of deciding priorities than any existing research council does. This would not be well favoured by the research community at a time when some ministers are inclined to think with the research councils in the hope that something "relevant" will come out.

The DHSS's research arrangements over the next few years need to be of several kinds. The "customer" function must be strengthened. RLGs have already begun

to bring research considerations closer to policy decisions. The customer function associated with policy field research, to better specify policy needs, the help of their scientific colleagues, the DHSS will create greater coherence in the research programme as a whole. It is raised within the RLGs a new source of problems.

This does not mean that these levers are likely to disappear as a new force.

Further, it is difficult for a strategy, because government departments themselves do not have to make policies in a vacuum. They are in a constant state of flux. The DHSS's research committee has not been able to achieve the level of the main divisions, and their correspondence with professional colleagues has become both more abstract, and they are further away from the issues that come to the attention of ministers. There is a system within the DHSS which links between operational decision making, planning and commissioning of research are essentially cut off from

The Report is light on one need for an intelligence, and analytic function to be set up; what we would need to have effective in mind is a unit from administration and research, which is really a somewhat fragmented collection of studies on the popular culture of early modern Europe. This is the first serious attempt in English to make an attempt of the very production of a new type of research, drawing on material called from every quarter of Europe, from Norway to Sicily and Ireland to the Alps, most of it the product of a two-and-a-half-century-old obsession with the ways of the humble.

The DHSS's research arrangements over the next few years need to be of several kinds. The "customer" function must be strengthened. RLGs have already begun

Maurice Kogan is Professor of Government and Social Administration and Miss Korman is a research fellow in the department of government, both at Brunel University.

## BOOKS

### The discovery of the people



A German 16th century engraving of a news vendor, the purveyor of popular knowledge.

What else do the simple folk do? King Arthur's question of Queen Guinevere could not possibly be authentic. Since he belonged to the upper classes who until about 1600 participated in popular culture he would have known all he needed to know about their poignancy. Had he lived between 1600 and about 1780 he would not have known how to tell for the two cultures had truly diverged. After 1780 as one wanting to know about popular culture would have sought information from a queen. Conscious that the ways of the simple folk were rapidly changing, notes recording devices, only serious inquirer would have sought out the oldest human relic of bygone days and would faithfully have set down each bullock-dirty tale, poem, proverb, and song. But could he be sure of the authenticity of the recounted material? Absent not entirely I doubt in it would be something peculiar to the teller—the primitive artist was always bound to add some minor personal adjectival touch—and only assiduous collation and comparison could endow him with an approximation of the truth.

These are only a couple of random questions to which one is led in the opening chapter of Peter Burke's elegant, persuasive, if occasionally somewhat fragmented, collection of studies on the popular culture of early modern Europe. This is the first serious attempt in English to make an attempt of the very production of a new type of research, drawing on material called from every quarter of Europe, from Norway to Sicily and Ireland to the Alps, most of it the product of a two-and-a-half-century-old obsession with the ways of the humble.

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luted, Robin Hood-type figures who shared their booty with the socially deprived, national deliverers like El Cid, or those miraculously able to defend the people from pestilence, San Rocco, Saint Roch.

Burke vividly depicts the world of carnival, particularly highly developed in Mediterranean Europe, with its processions, its imagery, its philosophy wherein for a certain number of days per year the normal rules governing society were staid on their head, unhappily unheeded, people kings crowned, and transvested and a degree of sexual licence permitted. A lot is told in this section. The association of riot with carnival reflects no more than the opportunities for dissension once a large number of people were gathered in that of riot with carnival is open to a "carnivalesque" in which apparently rich sources, chapbooks, broadsides, so-called collections of sermons, can lead the way to a more effective recording device. The DHSS's research arrangements over the next few years need to be of several kinds. The "customer" function must be strengthened. RLGs have already begun

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just as the Catholic Enlightenment (Catholic Enlightenment) attempted to remove the superstitions and pagan elements from Christian life in response to the overly anti-Catholic Enlightenment, in so doing these movements incurred the hostility of the people. It might be added that, since the intellectuals were by the eighteenth century severing their connections with their God while the people on the whole clung to their relationship with theirs, a relationship based on a contract reinforced by basic social obligations, holidays, rituals and the rituals of family and parochial life, the Catholic Enlightenment with its rigorous attitudes alienated the Church's staunchest supporters. Certainly it was the people who forcibly restored Catholic worship in France after the Revolution had dismantled practice and outlawed priest and bishop.

Most historians will find the chapters on the reform of popular culture and on popular culture and social change the most fragmented and least satisfactory in what is a rich and thought-provoking book. There is also a lack of criticism of the material on which they are based. The literary figures in particular are based on ability to sign a tax document or parish register and tell nothing of reading ability. Three sections are also lacking some of the best modern work in the field. The study of a book-length study of White's work has lacked the false-side labour yet. Professor Walsh, a British voice now joining the Australian and Canadian accents, has written a short book, at 330 pages, devoted to a superficial evaluation rather than analysis. The current patterns got more attention than the language, which gets more attention than the marvellously complex metaphors which White stretches the fabric of all his novels on. It is an introduction, a placing of White's works among modern literature written in English, and a very competent one. Walsh has a wonderfully left hand with adjectives, a touch which serves him well in this kind of book.

At the time of White's books is something Walsh calls "a religious respect for the quality of pure being". It is not to my defensible sense existentialist, still less a selectively Australian being. White has never been preoccupied with the questions of national identity which were obsessed his neo-romantic contemporaries. Pure being is not a condition readily demonstrated, and Walsh is pedantic. Little ion cerebral about it. Where he sees it in *The Tree of Man's* Sam Porter or in Miss Larue who lives landscapes instead of people, Australians would probably view it differently. They would probably also feel more like him than he does in White's acid taste for the crudities in Australian life. The swarms which makes him call his fictional suburb Sarsaparilla, and invent names like Mungibridge or Dorrangli, is the same taste which produced the self-parody in *The Invisibles*. The style with his scabrous slashes away shore "in the name of truth or art", as Rhoda puts it. White, I suspect, is much more ready than Walsh to see his aim as art rather than truth.

Patrick White's *Fiction* by William Walsh. Allen & Unwin, £7.50 and £3.50. ISBN 0 8661 040 2 and 048 8.

Three years ago a checklist of publications about Patrick White contained over 1,750 items. The total has doubled since then and would have done so even without his Nobel Prize. A good many heavy-weight academic articles in individual novels have appeared, and the number of books in his writing is getting into double figures.

The central quality of White's work is thoroughly elusive. While everyone agrees on the magnificence of his creations, the range of interpretations is positively startling. Every novel is so completely different from its predecessors that many people understand many things by them. And the task of the critic trying to present all of them as a self-consistent oeuvre is daunting, to put it mildly.

Recurrent preoccupations there are—the achievement of a full response to place in the novel written before 1970, a delicately balanced consciousness of death in the three particular are based on ability to sign a tax document or parish register and tell nothing of reading ability. Three sections are also lacking some of the best modern work in the field. The study of a book-length study of White's work has lacked the false-side labour yet. Professor Walsh, a British voice now joining the Australian and Canadian accents, has written a short book, at 330 pages, devoted to a superficial evaluation rather than analysis. The current patterns got more attention than the language, which gets more attention than the marvellously complex metaphors which White stretches the fabric of all his novels on. It is an introduction, a placing of White's works among modern literature written in English, and a very competent one. Walsh has a wonderfully left hand with adjectives, a touch which serves him well in this kind of book.

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### An open college would face political constraint, Gerard Macdonald argues in this final article

#### How to deal with the enemies

In a previous article (THES May 26) I suggested that an Open College should be established on the model of the Open University, though with significant changes in its way of working. Here I want to look at the political constraints on such a college.

With its students working from home, it will depend heavily on printed and televised learning materials. This means, as the Open University has found, that courses are more open in attack and censorship than is usual in further and higher education. And since political control tightens in direct proportion to the size of evidence, an Open College will be more vulnerable than the Open University. Given these limits of operation, it will have to distinguish carefully between education and training. Training has limited and well de-

fine aims and procedures. It pays little attention to the individuality of the trainee or the sociopolitical context of his work. A leetopress machine minder, for example, is trained in a series of machine operations. The training may be good or bad but neither case would take much account of the trainee's beliefs or dreams. The training would not raise the question of whether he was exploited. In his work, the proportion of men to women to the trade, or of whether it was part of a mechanism for the control of mass consciousness. It might even ignore the possibility that, with new ways of image generation, leetopress may itself disappear.

We should be clear that it is not a fault in a training scheme to overlook these questions. They are part of an education, not a training. Training fits people to a given sociopolitical order. Education should help them to understand, question and change it.

Even if it is not cast in precisely these terms there will be debate about the priorities. The industrial Open College will be more vulnerable than the Open University. Given these limits of operation, it will have to distinguish carefully between education and training. Training has limited and well de-

Unavoidably there will be a proportion of Open College staff who will argue for an exclusively educational role. Education has higher status than training to academic circles and, in a very loose sense, of the world, it is easier. There need be no precise definition of ends and means, no demonstrable results, no time-consuming connections with industry, no need for detailed course planning.

The arguments for concentrating exclusively on training, or on education, are both mistaken. At the lowest level, the hills have to be paid. An Open College will have to involve itself in training for a price not offering educational prizes. If it can provide effective training provision for non-academic students, it will be an immensely valuable institution, and, as we have noted, a substantial source of overseas income. From such a base a college could afford to ignore its more reactionary critics.

There are other, less expedient, arguments for a college involved in both education and training. Most of us have to work in industry. It is now, however imperfect, a training tool. It is the hardest task group who are, in other ways, most socially deprived. Denying access to some form of critical education, on the other hand, reinforces that distribution of knowledge and power

which underlies their deprivation. But there is a further argument which cuts across this polarity. The developed countries are coming to the end, as many commentators have noted, of their present industrial boom. Our industrial decline is an alternative consciousness, which is why economic remedies are making no real impression on it.

Prejudicially, the establishment's first reaction has been one of nostalgic conservatism. That is, after all, easier than constructive analysis. One result is that schools and colleges are now directed toward more formal teaching; in other terms, toward training and away from education. There are contentment moves to greater accountability, more rigorous assessment, core curriculum, and so on.

All this may bring, for industry, some short-term benefit; but it will leave the deeper problem untouched. If there is a voluntary in our industrial decline it lies in a re-work—not just in recruiting more docile or more numerous workers.

Such restructuring will mean redistribution of power in the workplace and, as the Marxist tradition has always insisted, increasing workers' control over their own

products. What Marxists are not to acknowledge is that this may be as traumatic for workers as for managers.

The precondition of this social change—a genuine reformist reform—is the provision of critical education and training. We all need the world as well as the change and humanize it. A dialectic an Open College will be a great deal more than a certain institutional collaboration. Those concerned with education will need to work closely with industry, with the professions and with parts of the state bureaucracy. A similar involvement on the educational side, by contrast, would be a disservice to education. Education was absolutely necessary to become the public justification of private interests.

It may be that this voluntary union of power and education is the only way to escape the Open College, when it comes to an interesting set of that

The author has conducted research into the use of learning materials and is now writing a book on the subject.

The author has conducted research into the use of learning materials and is now writing a book on the subject.

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Curriculum Development Project on "Child Development and Family Life".  
Applications are invited for the post of Senior Research Officer on a new Curriculum Development Project at the Open University and funded by the Health Education Council (subject to confirmation).  
The purpose of the project is to survey the existing curriculum development work in the field of child development and family life, to identify the needs of schools, to investigate the potential of the materials produced by the Community Education Section, to develop a curriculum development project which will be based on these needs. The project will be based on the needs of schools, to investigate the potential of the materials produced by the Community Education Section, to develop a curriculum development project which will be based on these needs. The project will be based on the needs of schools, to investigate the potential of the materials produced by the Community Education Section, to develop a curriculum development project which will be based on these needs.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

**Small Business/Finance Systems**  
LECTURESHIP—Limited Tenure  
The Department offers courses in Small Business Management, Entrepreneurship, Venture Capital, Business Development, Small Business Policy, Small Business Accounting Systems, Rural Accounting, and Management Information Systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department of Small Business/Finance Systems. The successful candidate will also be responsible for research and publication in the field of small business/finance systems. The successful candidate will also be responsible for the development and delivery of the Department's small business/finance systems curriculum. The successful candidate will also be responsible for the development and delivery of the Department's small business/finance systems curriculum.

## Universities continued

### UNIVERSITY OF TRANSKEI

Applications for the following vacancies should reach the Registrar, University of Transkei, Private Bag 5502, Umtata, Republic of Transkei, Southern Africa, not later than July 10, 1978. Applicants must hold at least three years' experience in a relevant field and must be able to teach and supervise students in the Department of the relevant field. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department of the relevant field. The successful candidate will also be responsible for research and publication in the field of the relevant field. The successful candidate will also be responsible for the development and delivery of the Department's relevant field curriculum. The successful candidate will also be responsible for the development and delivery of the Department's relevant field curriculum.

**SALARY SCALES:**  
R10 000 to R12 000; R12 000 to R14 000; R14 000 to R16 000; R16 000 to R18 000; R18 000 to R20 000; R20 000 to R22 000; R22 000 to R24 000; R24 000 to R26 000; R26 000 to R28 000; R28 000 to R30 000; R30 000 to R32 000; R32 000 to R34 000; R34 000 to R36 000; R36 000 to R38 000; R38 000 to R40 000; R40 000 to R42 000; R42 000 to R44 000; R44 000 to R46 000; R46 000 to R48 000; R48 000 to R50 000; R50 000 to R52 000; R52 000 to R54 000; R54 000 to R56 000; R56 000 to R58 000; R58 000 to R60 000; R60 000 to R62 000; R62 000 to R64 000; R64 000 to R66 000; R66 000 to R68 000; R68 000 to R70 000; R70 000 to R72 000; R72 000 to R74 000; R74 000 to R76 000; R76 000 to R78 000; R78 000 to R80 000; R80 000 to R82 000; R82 000 to R84 000; R84 000 to R86 000; R86 000 to R88 000; R88 000 to R90 000; R90 000 to R92 000; R92 000 to R94 000; R94 000 to R96 000; R96 000 to R98 000; R98 000 to R100 000; R100 000 to R102 000; R102 000 to R104 000; R104 000 to R106 000; R106 000 to R108 000; R108 000 to R110 000; 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[illegible]



must he value based, I do not regard either sociology or social work as a substitute religion. My comments offend those who do. I can put up with being consigned to damnation.

Yours faithfully,  
REG WRIGHT,  
12a Parliament Hill Mansions,  
Lissenard Gardens,  
London, N.W.5.

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Letters for publication should reach us by Tuesday morning or the latest. They should be as short as possible and should be written on one side of the paper only. The editors reserve the right to cut or abbreviate if necessary.